## THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE --- SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1896.

## TEN YEARS OF REPUBLICAN RULE

Greaf Sirides Made By the city of Scranton on Thursday night by the joint esti-During That Period. City controller City controller City controller City solicitor City solicitor City engineer Street commissioner

was Placed the Electric City Among the First of Its Class in This Country-Extensive Public Improvements Made and Credit Firmly Established.

The interruption which will next The interruption which will next month come to the Republican regime, under which the city has flourished during the past ten years will be the concluding work of its greatest epoch, which epoch will have for its commence-ment the initiation of Colonel Ripple into the office of mayor. It is the epoch during which this city-pulled itself to-cather and resolved to become somegether and resolved to become some-thing more than a town contented in the enjoyment of that one distinction-a larger population than Wilkes-

It is an ero whose beginning was a de-It is an ero whose beginning was a de-termination to place the city on a foot-ing of permanèncy and whose ending was the consummation of this resolve; an era during which the greatest dis-cretion had to be exercised in the affairs of government, for during this time, it first dawned and then became firmly impressed upon us that this city could not hope to enjoy a continued healthy growth if it had its coal industry alone to rely upon, and in con-sequence we had to present to the outsequence we had to present to the out-side world an inviting city that would attract men of means who could aid in building a new industrial foundation or at least we had to most diligently and carefully avoid anything that would at least we had to most unigenity and carefully avoid anything that would tend to keep them away. How well this new foundation, this new and lasting lease of life, was secured is evidenced by the fact that we now lose sight of our old appelation "the Anthracite Metropolis" in the contemplation of our new name "The Electric City."

A resume of this all important epoch of the city government can not help but be interesting. To present, therefore, a few facts that will remind the reader of what Scranton was ten years ago, to call his attention to its present status by a few trite comparisons and to review in a summary manner the inter-vening decade is the purpose of this ar-

CONDITION OF THE CITY THEN. When the Republicans took control of this city they found it experiencing a sort of hand-to-mouth existence. Its government was in a more or less chaotic state, its finances were in a de-plorable condition, permanent and substantial improvements were unthought of and there was no great interest manifested by the people at large- in the affairs of the municipality. Now we have a well ordered, harmonious government, a credit second to no other city of its size, conveniences, in the matter of improvements, bordering on

Scranton was still a town. City affairs & W. R. R. and Gilmore & Duffey, were administered in almost as many from Lackawanna avenue to Railroad different offices as there were officers and if a person had business which required consideration in Portions of Lackawanna avenue, Penn which required consideration in various departments it was a avenue and Center, which were paved case of hire a guide and start out on a day's travel. The mayor's asphalt. A portion of Penn avenue was confice was located on Lackawanna ave-

WISE, PROGRESSIVE POLICY Credit continued to grow until to-day our bonds command a higher premium than those of almost any other city. A sinking fund was about that time established and its affairs are now in such treet commissioner ..... ity clerk ssistant city clerk tablished and its affairs are now in such shape that on next December \$100,000 worth of twenty year bonds will be tak-en up without the necessity of issuing a dollar's worth of redemption bonds, something unheard of before in this city and an unusual thing in any city. It and an unusual thing in any city. It was during Mr. Eisele's term that the present excellent system of accounts was inaugurated. In fact, the records Light and water ...... was inaugurated. In fact, the records of every department have undergone a very necessary and desirable change. The records of the city prior to the last decade are meagre and disordered, and any information relative to city affairs during its first twenty years of exist-ence is hard, it might be said, well elast immediate to get at Assessors Cleaning sewers Rent of elty offices and council Repairs of Culverts and bridges.. Repairs of Culverts and bridges.. Cleaning pived streets Payment of councilmen Beard of appeal and revision ... night impossible, to get at.

NUMEROUS IMPROVEMENTS.

The most tangible evidence, however, of the city's growth is found in the im-provements, general and local, which have been made during these ten years; Parchase of hydrants Payment of interest on banded provements, general and local, which have been made during these ten years: The general improvements are directly resultant from the aggressiveness of the city government; the local improve-ments are indirectly to be credited to the government for they were encour-aged by the general improvements. To people who have spent their lives here a contemplation of the city's develop-ment in this short period of ten years will, beyond doubt, make them pause and marvel, and those who have come into our midst in late years, after view-ing the present state of the city, will say, no doubt, that it almost surpasses beller. Prior to 1886, virtually nothing had been done in the way of permanent improvements. Such a thing as a payed street was unknown, a few miles of cob-ble-stones excepted, and what would leave toom for argument if the city en-gineer's figures did not back if up, is the stotement that during the twenty years Payment of interest on bonded debt Incidentals Deficiencies of 1885-Stone avenue bridge Lackawanna avenue bridge Incidentals Building new abutments for Dodgetown bridge General Phinney engine Excelsion Hose company's house Ward appropriations For culverts and other special items For et items

these days. There were some bridges which might There were some bridges which might in a liberal construction of the term, be called permanent improvements, but as they were all of the good old-fashioned, wooden variety and have since disap-peared, the construction aforemention-Mayor's salary, per annum......\$ 2,500 00 Clerk hire ed must needs be extremely liberal. Sewers probably headed all other fmprovements but many of these do not provements but many of these do not owe their construction to the progres-siveness of the ancient government, as much as they did to the fact that the panic of '77 led the city to build a couple of sewer districts in order to give work to its many starving citizens, who would have to be supported at all events, out of the city's money. The following figures and comparisons will more than anything else show the

more than anything else show the growth of the city in the decade being considered SOME COMPARISONS.

Miles. Cost. Sewers laid prior to 1886.. 7.6656 \$116,176 96 Sewers laid since 1886.....32.6634 356,730 70 Since 1886 Carbon street, the alley beluxuries and a general feeling of inter-est in the city's welfare. In 1886 after twenty years existence.

Salary of first assistant city en-

Salary of five engineers of city steamers at \$200 per annum steamers at 3500 per each Salary of five stokers of city steamers at \$150 per annum steamers at \$150 per annum each Salary of two permanent men for 4,000 2,009 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,200 1,200 600

\$1,200

1,000 15,120

4982333 Salary of one permanent man for Cumberland Hose Co..... 500 70

Salary of one permanent man for Cumberland Hose Co. Salary of one permanent man for Excelsion Hose Co. Salary of one permanent man for Century Hose Co. Salary of one permanent man for William Connell Hose Co. Salary of one permanent man for Phenix Chemical Engine Co. Light and Heat. Reat of Fire Alarm. Maintenance of Fire Alarm (77 boxes) Parade and Inspection. Repairs of Apparatus and Har-ness Rent of Engine Houses. Purchase of Hydrants Repairs and Ercetion of Hy-drants Incidentals Veterinary and Medicine for Horses. Supplies Telephone for Chief. Substitute for Vacation and Sick-ness Pulling Apparatus to Fires. 650 4,000 00 ness Pulling Apparatus to Fires Keeping of Horses, 35 at \$140 12,855 37 each Repairing of Hose Purchase of Harness for Colum-bia Hose Co Purchase of Horses. Fire Alarm Box for corner Vine 4,031 00 This 1896 ordinance as will be noticed and Prescott Maintenance Fire Alarm Box....

while in the previous one nearly every-thing is in bulk. Now when money is appropriated for a certain need it must be spent for that or turned back into BUILDING INSPECTOR'S DEPART-MENT. the city treasury, and no more money can be spent than is appropriated. Should an appropriation be overdrawn Salary of Building Inspector..... Printing and Stationery..... Incidentals the head of the department would be responsible for the overdraught. Thus a floating debt is provided against. BOARD OF HEALTH. MAYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

900 00 150 00 160 00 50 00 100 00 incidentals Printing and postage ..... 1896 Dockets, Stationery and Printing Incidentals Salary of Héalth Officer Salary of Food Inspector Salary of Secretary...... Telephones ..... \$3,800 00 CITY TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. SCRANTON PUBLIC LIBRARY DE-PARTMENT. \$ 5,650 00 CITY CONTROLLERS'S DEPT. 800 00 200 00 100 0) \$ 3,100 00 CITY CLERK'S DEPARTMENT. Woodlawn park repairs ...... Cil Printing and stationery ..... 1,000 00 900 00 200 00 59 00 Clerk hire Incidentais Telephone

.......

APPROPRIATIONS, 1896.

\$ 5,550 00 MAINTENANCE OF MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

BUILDENG. One janitor at \$50 per month .....\$729 00 Three janitresses at \$25 per month .....\$3700 Heating as per contract ........................ Lighting And grounds. 200 00 

Salary of city engineer per an-

cluded. The city also owns seven en-gines, seven of the sixteen fire company houses, seven of the sixteen fre company houses, and the erection of two others is contemplated, the Nay Aug house on Page court and the Crystal house in the rear of the city hall, where also will be located the police patrol station. 750 1,200 0

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT. 1,200

The police force has grown from a baker's dozen, with a chief and ser-geant, to a well equipped, thoroughly disciplined force of fifty men, including a chief, captain, four ileutenants and a desk sergeant. The small number of preventable crimes, with the infinitely smaller number of criminals who escape detection, attest the efficiency of both the patrol and detective features 1.200 6 1,200 1,200 1,200 0

both the patrol and detective features of the police department. Not the least commendable change in the de-600 (

least commendable change in the de-partment has been the closing up of the old, vermin-infested, disease-breeding station house on Center street and the equipment of the new, clean and com-fortable station in the basement of the 600 00

600 0 \$00 D city hall, with excellent sanitary regu 600 (K

lations, iron cages and the recently provided for separate corridors for fe 600 00 male prisoners. Modern detention sta-tions have been established in the South Side and West Side precincts and 600 40

1200 10 a project is afoot to give the North End etter police quarters. Another department which has grown wonderfully in the last decade and par-ticularly within the last few years in

2,150 0 the street commissioner's. In its early days one man, a team or two of horses and a few laborers managed to fill up with ashes the gulles which the rains would make in the principal thorough-fares, and doing this well they were content. Now the street commissioner has the expenditure of \$50,000 or so to look after for general repairs and cleaning and there is an agitation on in councils to place all the ward appropriations under his care. Two gangs of men are worked, one at night and the other in the day time, and two forethe other in the day time, and two fore-men are provided to direct their opera-tion. The office work alone requires a clerk and office boy, to such dimen-sions has the department grown. The 125 co city now owns its own stone crusher 1,000 to and road roller. The board of health has also kept

125 00 27 79 abreast of the times. A garbage crem-atory has been built and is doing a \$36,447 79 most excellent work. The office of food and milk inspector has been created and the city is now free from unwholesome or adulterated foods. The sant-tary code is now being enforced as rigidly as is possible and the records \$1,500 00 100 CO of births, marriages and deaths with all other statistics pertaining to the \$1,585100 department are now kept in an accu-rate and orderly way. This depart-ment is now one of the best organized in the city. A BUILDING INSPECTOR.

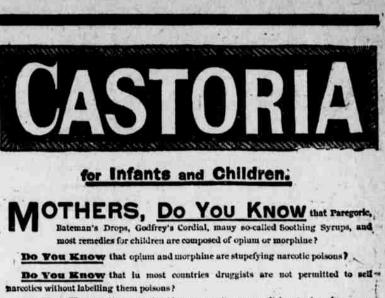
250 m 250 m 200 m 200 m 200 m 200 m The department of building inspecthe resent epoch. The annexation of Bellevue was another commendable piece of enterprise effected. The es-tablishment of the public library also \$6,650.00 occurred during the present regime and while not directly responsible for this \$5,160 00 2,400 00 2,400 00 grand acquisition it is made one of the departments of the city government and the epoch under discussion is at least to be credited with seeing it consum 592:00

mated. The acquisition of Nay Aug. Connell \$10.552 00 and Woodlawn parks is something that will for all time to come be a lasting PARK COMMISSIONERS' DEPART-MENT. recommendation to the men who per onally and as city servants have been \$3,119 32 \$250 0

sonally and as city servants have been instrumental in providing them and if an administration had nothing else to mark it then this one thing it could consider itself a success. These items will serve to remind Scrantonians who are proud of their city's property and growth of what wonderful strides she has made under beneficent influences and should tood beneficent influences and should tend to impress new comers with the possibilities of this "western city of the \$650 00

agara." an ode unsurpassed in litera-ture as the most magnificent and sub-lime description of that masterwork of nature, Niagara Falls. No artist has east," which in a decade has grown from a struggling carelessly governed. debt-burdened, unimproved mining town to a well ordered, prosperous and ever produced so faithfully on canvass the blue sky of Cuba and its marvelous tropical scenery as Chartrand, one of Cuba's most gifted sons. The first stone, or site, of Havana was laid in the early part of 1519, and in permanent city leading all other citie of her size in many respects and being 2,104 5 second to none.

some portions of the city traces still re-main of the crumbling ruins of walls THE FACULTY OF OBSERVATION.



Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list, of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

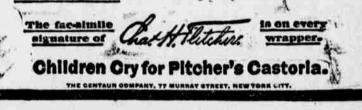
Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government-protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose ?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children will be kept well, and that you will have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.



CUBA IN TIME OF PEACE their forefathers were of Irish extraction and settled in Spain-viz.: Count O'Farrel and the Marquis O'Reilly. Grocers have been so successful in trade in Cuba that there is a"Spanish Glimpses at Men and Customs in verse, as follows:

Abuelo, bodeguero-Padre, caballero, Nijo, Pordiosero,

Grandfather, grocer, His son, a gentleman, And grandson, pauper.

Rich young Cubans usually choose law or medicine among the professions or engage in commercial pursuits. A few enter the army and navy, but the most coveted offices under the govern-ment are held by Spaniards.

ment are held by Spaniards. Until the outbreak of the war now go-ing on deputies were sent to represent the island at the Cortes. The island is rich in natural re-sources. Its mountains have never been prospected because of the lack of railway facilities and absence of local enterprise. There are vast forests of precious woods, numerous mines which have never been worked out, and land which has never been tilled.

LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

Country life is patriarchal, and the people are hospitable, and, in times of seace, visit between the widely separated estates. Some of the country dwel-lings are very handsome and supplied with every luxury man could desire. It is a rather weird sight on a dark night to watch the negroes grinding sugar cane, preparatory to boiling the juice for sugar. As they pass in and t with their

and grewsome as some vision of the night. Their low, monotonous but

musical chant adds to the novelty of

riders in handsome costumes, while the

wachmen and footmen wore powdered vigs. Havana beauties would attire

now a

cele-

lighted up by th

half naked bodies

night.

WIRS.

and was so shably in appearance that drew forth the remark, from the mayor of a western city who was being shown about the town, that out in his place they provided the vagrants with better quarters than the mayor had here. The city solicitor held forth in his private office on Wyoming avenue. The city controller and city treasurer occupied dingy rooms on the second floor of Lackawanna Trust company's building on Lackawanna avenue. Police headquarters were in Center street. The board of control met on Lackawanna avenue. The council rooms, city en-gineer's office and city clerk's office were in the Boston store building. The poor board had quarters at 421 Lackawanna avenue. Now all these and the several new departments are clustered together in a building which for convenience, beauty and durability, will not suffer by comparison with the city halls of much larger and more influential municipalities.

In connection with this it might be said that the rent paid for offices by the city, the school district, and the poor district almost equalled in amount the interest on the money expended for erection and maintenance of the city hall. The convenience and a hundred other considerations however, make the question of finance a secondary matter.

## FINANCES IN BAD SHAPE.

When Mayor Ripple came to the head of the city government he found that owing to the slipshod business methods, antique system of accounts and disre-gard for the law, the city finances were in pretty bad shape. By reason of re-peated overdraughts a floating debt of some forty or fifty thousand dollars was contracted and as a result city or-ders would not be honored anywhere. City officials and employes were forced to peddle their warrants every pay-day and they were glad to get them cashed for 85 per cent, of their face value. Merchants doing business with the city were in the same plight. One of the first things Colonel Ripple did upon asfirst things Colonel Ripple did upon as-suming his office was to draft and have passed an ordinance prohibiting expen-ditures which were not provided for by appropriation. This put a stop to the growth of the floating debt and an is-sue of a funding loan of \$45,000 soon afterwards wiped it out entirely. During the time required for affairs to right themselves Colonel Ripple per-sonally arranged with a financial insti-

sonally arranged with a financial institution in which he had an interest, to have the orders of employes honored for their full face value and to have the orders of officials cashed at a small dis-count, just sufficient to repay the insti-tution for the interest which the money would earn. Considers in the disc would earn. Confidence in the city was established and from that time on our

were changed from Wyckoff to asphalt. Cost of culverts constructed since .\$ 45,336 48 Cost of grading (city contract) since 1886 1886 30,286 64 5,956 99

Retaining walls constructed since 1886 14,050 00 1,184 00

1886 Cost of all bridges crected in the city since 1886, including pur-chase of right of way for Lin-den street and Roaring brook bridges den street and Roaring brook 377,053 73

Platt truss,

Among the many bridge improve ments since 1886 may be mentioned the Printing and stationery Repairs and supplies of road roller following: Old Lackawanna avenue wooden deck bridge, replaced by an iron structure; Dodgetown bridge, from string girder to iron Platt truss Carbon street bridge, from bow string girder to Platt truss; Parker street bridge, from wood to iron Platt truss; Market street bridge, from wood to iron

New structures were erected at the following places, all iron Platt truesses: Ash street, over Roaring Brook; Elm street, over Lackawanna river: Swetand street, over Lackawanna river, swet-land street, over Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad;the Roaring Brook composed of six spans Platt truss and one deck span over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, Roaring Brook and tracks of Lacka-wanna Iron and Steel company; Linden on streets fo street, three spans Camel back truss street, three soans Camel back truss over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad and Delaware and Hudson railroads, the Central Railroad of New Jersey yard and the Ontario and Western Railroad, and the Lacka-

wanna river. Pittston avenue and Cedar avenue old from structures were replaced by stone bridges, the former 174 feet in length. The old iron structure 30 feet wide on North Main avenue, over Lergett's Creek, was replaced by a stone arch

culvert the full width of the street The old Pittston avenue iron bridge ver Stafford Meadow Brook was over Stafford Meadow Brook was moved to Stafford avenue over the same stream. The old North Main avenue iron bridge over Leggett's Creek was moved to Wells street over the same Salary of desk sergeant stream. The old Carbon street iron bridge was moved to a point near Leg-gett's Creek over Legget's Creek. The gett's Creek over Legget's Creek. The old iron structure over the creek on Fourth street was repaired by a stone arch culvert the entire width of the street. The old wooden bridge over Stafford Meadow Brook was replaced by a stone arch culvert 15 feet wide and 24% feet long. Here is another comparison which will furnish abundant food for reflec-tion and study. It is the appropriation ordinance of the year 18% shown along-side of the appropriation for coping on ward for wom pairs of haraces and wagon... venty telephones ulpments of police Requisitra auipments Printing, stationery and postage.

side of the appropriation ordinance for the coming year as reported to conncils

1,200.00 1.080 00 720 10 1.320 00 per annum Salary of four chainmen, each \$600 per annum Incidentals Printipg and stationery Rent of telephone . . . 2.400 60

STREET COMMISSIONER'S DEPT. 50 0

Repairs and supplies of road roller and crusher for six months.... Ward appropriations for street repairs to be expended under the direction of the street com-missioner and under the fore-men appointed by the street commissioner... For epairs to Mary street bridge For retaining wall on East Mar-ket street, between property of the late Nathaniel Flich and the bridge over the N.Y., O. & W.R.R. tracks Cleaning severs and drains.... 200 0 300 00 16,732 06

2,000,005,500,00

Heaning sewers and drains..... For epairing brick, cobble, wood and stone pavement. For cleaning asphalt pavements. For repairs of asphalt pavements on streets for which contract . 11,000 0

4,509.0 general repairs on Providence turnpike 500.0 5 48,297 00 CITY ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

\$ 3,0.00 POLICE DEPARTMENT 1,600 00 4,000.00 Salary of (43) patrolmen, 1999 per 38,700 00 Salary of police surgeon Rental of Second previnct sta-200 00 360 14 

100 0 Incidentals ..... \$ 50,710 00

200 fa 550 fa

DEFICIENCIES. Welles Street Bridge..... Board of Revision and Appeal.

3,042 0

WOODLAWN PARK.

CONNELL PARK.

GENERAL CITY.

balance Viewers' Costs, Webster Avenue

Viewers' Costs, Webster Avenue Grading Viewers' Costs, Assessment of Seventeenth Sewer district. Linden Street Pave, Front of Jewish Synagogue Kressler Court Pave, Front of Second Presbyterian church. Streat Organization Police Department. Fire Department. Street Commissioner's Depart-ment Judgments and Incidentals. Rent of Parks from May 1, 1885, April 1, 1896, due the Lackawan-na Iron and Coal Co. Rent of Parks, from July 1, 1885, or April 1, 1896, due Heckett Estate, William Rawle, Agent.

Sinking Fund and Interest, to be raised by Special Levy

that this whole article contains:

THE MATTER OF TAXES.

1585

7 50 Things.

25 64

65 50

2,179 60 355 (0

303 01 34 05 67 10 reconcile the testimony of two or three different witnesses of the same state of facts. Each one, equally honest, has

had under his eye the particular thing that is the subject of inquiry, and each one relates the circumstances in a dif-182 02 56 21 ferent manner. How can they be re-458 37 conciled?

Professor Ranke, in his "History of the Popes," gives an illustration of the difficulty a historian encounters in 187 50 writing past history, and says that when \$ 5,312 87 men and women dispute without end over the occurrences of everyday life, that take place under their own eyes, how can it be possible for a historian . \$ 60,840 00 \$335,007 48 truthfully to recount events ten centur ies after they have happened? It was the familiar maxim of Robert Walpole. Now comes the most remarkable item

who did as much as any other English statesman toward the making of his-tory, that all history was a de. He saw, ..\$13,308,000 \$20,182,681 on 159,703 198,000 as we all see, how difficult a thing it is to report events aright. Of course, new special revenues, such

THE CASE OF WITNESSES.

as the revenue from liquor licenses, poles, dogs, etc., have made it possible to keep down the valuation and taxes while all these improvements have been The question comes up in courts of justice every day, and lawyers who couldn't for their lives tell what had or are being made. Protection, one of the principal boons guaranteed by a government to a peohappened on any particular day a month before will gibbet witnesses as perjurers, because they cannot say with ple, has not been lost sight of by the government of Scranton. Both departprecision whether a certain night, two or three years before, was cloudy or not, ments, police and fire, are now a source whether it rained, whether the distance between one doorstep and another was twenty or fifty feet, or whether the color of a horse was black or brown. of great pride to the city. Although the cost of enlarging and improving them has been large, the investment, no one can deny, is a good one. While the fire department now costs dive times as The truth is, no person carries in his mind, except involuntarily, the ordi-nary things that come under casual obsuch as it did in 1886, the losses by fire. comparatively speaking, are five

servation, and that is where the lawtimen yers are often able to confuse a wit-ness. If the cases were reversed the as small. The increase of the police force has not been as large as it might appropriately have been, considering witness might as easily put the lawyer confusion. the enlaged expanse and increased pop-It is because of this defect in our ulation of the city. In 1886 the fire department had but

mental constitution that Professor J. McKeen Catteil, of Columbia College, New York, has introduced into his lec-280 30 Bittle property, the companies owing 000 00 their own engines and carriages and 320 30 was not overly efficient. Now the city New York, has introduced into his lec-tures to students a series of questions calculated to develope their powers of observation. One of the questions he suarted with was, "What was the weather a week ago today." Now no-body can dispute that this is an ex-tremely simple question, depending for its answer on the memory, and upon the memory, and upon owns every piece of apparatus and horse in the department and has twenty per manent men under pay in addition to the "call men," such as engineers, stok-ers and drivers, Some of the companies have as high as four horses, and there such observation of the weather that everyone must naturally make. And yet, of fifty-six students thus interroyet, of fifty-six students thus interio-gated as to the particular day, sixteen answered "clear," twelve "rain," seven "snow," nine "stormy," six "cloudy," and six "partly stormy and party cloudy," Such a disparity in the an-swers shows how easy it is for wit-nesses to be mistaken. Another question was, "In what di-rection do the seeds of an apple point?" Thousands and thousands of people have eaten apples ever since the dis-obedient couple were driven from para-

have eaten applies ever since the dis-obedient couple were driven from para-dise, and yet how many people could answer correctly offhand? Other ques-tions were put, such as the weight of a certain text-book used by the class; the distance between two buildings; the time taken by students to walk from one building to another, and other comone building to another, and other com-

mon inquiries. The professor reports that a majority of the answers were correct, or nearly of the answers were correct, or mearly so, but a large percentage was lament-ably wrong. Most assuredly it is an engaging study, well calculated to in-crease the habit of exactness in matters coming within the range of the senses. It is good, not only for students but for everybody. Further reports from Pro-fessor Cattell will be looked for with in-

It Ought to Be Cultivated but the Fact Is That No Three Persons Looking at a former within the walls and the latter glow from the fire, they appear as wild outside the walls. Havana in some parts reminds one of the old Latin quarter in Paris. The

an Interesting Isle.

OLD CUSTOMS ARE DYING OUT

The Upper Classes in Cuba Are Well

Educated, Fond of Novelty and

Travel and Cultured to

From the New York Herald. Havana, the capital of Cuba, is the

center of art and literature, and Cuba numbers brilliant poets and writers,

whose fame has spread throughout Eu

rope and Spanish America. Once of her poets is now a member of the French academy and takes a proud stand among the "Forty Immortals." Jose Maria Heredia bears the same name as the famous author of the "Ode of Ni-agars" is no ode unsuringeed in litera

a lligh Degree.

the scene The Moonlight in the tropics is bright and streets are narrow, sidewalks infinite-strets are narrow, sidewalks infinitessilvery, and so radiant one can easily read by its light. But Diana is conimal, with barely room for a foot passenger, while the buildings are high and close together. The modern part, called outside the walls, is better laid sidered malevolent even to her admirers, for it is dangerous to sleep in her rays. It is said that they produce a out, and there are many handsome residences, with wide portals, plazzas, ever, and even incline one to lunacy afterward. There does appear to be spacious rooms, balconies. marbl subtle connection between luna and lunfloors, high ceilings and apartments, overlooking large courts, with foun-tains, plants and flowers to render the Many of the traditional customs such as the extravagant observance of Carnival and King's Day, have died out. Some years ago Cuban ladies atmosphere cool and fragrant Within the court there is usually a bath, some-what after the fashion of Roman baths. would drive out in handsome equi-pages, with spans of horses and out-

handsomely and luxuriously fitted out. with all the requisite appointments, the pavement and bath being inlaid in mosales.

"THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLE."

called

themsélves in fancy dress, powdered hair and painted cheeks, resembling The Cuban aristocracy have always the aristocratic dames of the court of ived in great style, keeping up estab-France during the reign of the Louis. The line of carriages would extend for lishments suitable to their rank. Some families have been compelled to reduce their expenditures of late years, owing miles through the drives and principal streets. But that pageant is a dream of the past, as well as the to the impoverished condition of the island produced by the insurrections and struggles for independence, which bration of King's Day and Epiphany, when negroes in their war paint, semihave been of frequent occurrence in the "Ever Faithful Isle," as Cuba is nude and grotesque, would disport hemselves to the sound of uncouth and Nearly all the children of the upper

barbaric instruments, their dusky bodies contorted as they danced classes are educated abroad, particu-tarly in Paris, which Cubans, as well through the streets with banners, appealing to their masters for largess. as many Americans, consider Paradise on earth. A large number are educated in the United States, where they

have imbibed American ideas. And there are a great many Cuban families who have taken up their residence in New York and in Paris. Cubans are cosmopolitan and exceed ingly fond of novelty and travel. The men are vivacious and like gayety and amusement, while the women are languid and listless as a rule. In their family relations the latter are true and constant, and pass the greater part of their time at home, while the men are at their offices or clubs. Cuban women are noted for their beauty, of an Oriental type, but there are some lively Cuban blondes, with golden tresses blue eyes and fair complexions, as fair as Goethe's Marguerite. The Montalvos, of the Cuban aristocracy, who de-rive their fille from one of the oldest in Spain, are noted for their fair women remarkable for their milky white, satinlike skin, golden hafr and high

bred aristocratic features. Several Cu ban beauties were allied to royalty by their marriage to scions of the Bour bon race in Spain.

Women in the higher circles are vo-taries of fashion and import their gowns from some famous French modiste. They are particularly fond of rich jewels and on some grand occa-sions a Cuban dame is decked with diamonds worth \$100,000 As the Roman Catholic faith is the

state religion in Cuba, as well as Spain, the best training for Cuban girls is acquired at some good convent HAVANESE MEN SMALL.

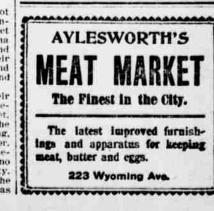
> People reared in large cities are not o robust as those who live in the coun y, and this may account for the fact that as a rule the natives of Havana are small, somewhat effeminate and have small feet and hands, while their brothers in the eastern, western and southern districts are large, hardy and

Cubans are fond of dancing, and their danza consists of a slow, languid move ment to plaintive music, sad and sweet with a peculiar rhythm, to which the lancers keep step, slowly gyrating, without lifting their feet from the floor. dancers However, nowadays this dance, some what voluptuous in its movement, is no longer considered good form in society. Several prominent members of the Cuban aristocracy bear Irish names, as

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From the Times-Herald. A new study has been added to the curriculum of Columbia college, one that is certain to be fruitful of great results in the future. It is the cultiva-tion of the faculty of observation. Ev-eryone who has paid the least attention to the matter knows how difficult it is to reconcile the testimony of two or these